

*The road to sustainable development is being paved, but we need everyone driving down the same path to reap all the benefits, based on this new circular value-based economic model of sustainalism. Harry Verhaar has over 20 years of experience in the lighting industry, and is responsible for the strategy, outreach and stakeholder management on energy & climate change, resource efficiency and sustainable development.*

Lakshmi Puri For are not the rural woman and girl the poorest, most discriminated against in a boy-preferred and girl-averse patriarchal society? Are not rural areas, where sex selection including through female foeticide and infanticide, led to skewed sex ratios in many countries. Are they not the ones who bear the biggest burden of care and domestic work and time-poverty as they juggle fetching water and firewood from long distances, cooking and cleaning, child bearing and caring for children and the aged with back breaking work in the farms and fields? All this while trying to cope with the deprivation of education and decent work opportunities, deficits in healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health and rights SRHR, electricity, clean cookstoves, transport, finance and other basic infrastructure and services their urban sisters have a better chance of getting. Rural women and girls face the brunt of the feminization of poverty and its inter-generational consequences, the impacts of climate change, desertification, extreme weather events and natural disasters. They are also the most vulnerable in conflict situations, as migrants and refugees and in humanitarian crisis. Disability rates are higher among rural women and girls, support systems weak or non-existent and they are stigmatized to boot. The irony is that although they are the primary growers of food crops and processors of food, they mostly get to eat last and the least nutritious food they need to be healthy and strong. Indigenous women, ethnic and racial and other minorities, young women and elderly women included "face further marginalization and human rights challenges in most rural settings- what we call multiples forms of compounded discrimination and intersectionalities. They are the most targeted for all forms of violence in domestic life, workplaces and in public spaces. Rural areas are also fertile grounds for harmful traditions and practices like child marriage and child maternity, female genital mutilation FGM and cutting, witch hunting, dowry and bride price, honor killings etc. Rural women and girls rarely have any consciousness about their human rights especially their right to have control over their bodies, their sexuality and reproductive function or their right to choose who and when they marry or when to have children. These decisions are most often imposed on them to the detriment of their health, economic and social well-being and happiness. Their voices are often disregarded in governance at all levels and their participation and leadership more an exception than the rule. They have little access to justice and redress of their grievances. They seldom have equal access, ownership and control over land, property and other productive assets like finance entrepreneurship and other skills and capacity building. That is not to say progress has not been made in many parts of the world including in developing countries. Rural women and girls therefore have to be prioritized if we are to implement fully, effectively and in an accelerated way the Beijing Platform For Action for Women, the agenda for Sustainable Development SDG, and the unprecedented and historic Gender Equality Compact that the international community has adopted, especially in the last 7 years. Equally social norms and customary laws that perpetuate discrimination must be firmly opposed and outlawed and a public movement launched with support from all stakeholders especially a vibrant civil society and citizens engagement. Similarly all our efforts need to be made to prevent violence and harmful practices against rural women and girls their sexual exploitation and to provide for multisectoral, critical services to them. Perpetrators must be prosecuted and victims and survivors must have access to justice. They must participate equally with men in public, political and economic life at all levels. Equal Land and water rights, inheritance and property rights are especially to be targeted as must technology and ICT along with other aspects and attributes of economic empowerment and autonomy. They must have access to both physical and social infrastructure and essential services. Their access to comprehensive sexuality education along with their male counterparts, to contraceptives and to SRHR services and rights is vital. Finally never before have I felt so strongly about education of rural girls and women and of their families as one major enabler of a big leap to their

empowerment. As I spoke there to brilliant young rural women graduates and postgraduates in commerce, business administration, science and arts I could feel their confidence and the audacity of their ambition to forge ahead in life and career as empowered individuals. We have got wings now! I also learnt that education “primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational must be taken to rural areas.

**Chapter 2 : The Road to Sustainable Development: A Guide for Nongovernmental Organizations, PRP**

*"The Road to Sustainable Development of Tibet" By Charles Onunaiju being a paper presented at the "4th development forum for the Tibetan region of China" which held in the Tibet region of China from 12th to 15th August*

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A young girl carries books and pens at a refugee camp in Jordan. When countries ratified the new set of Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations last month, many of us applauded world leaders for launching an impressive blueprint to advance human development in all countries – rich and poor – over the next 15 years. The new goals call for transformative change across the world through , including eliminating extreme poverty, ending preventable maternal and child deaths and combating climate change. But these lofty goals will fail unless world leaders, including U. Leverage the upcoming World Humanitarian Summit next May in Istanbul, Turkey to begin making significant changes in how the world deals with this distress, especially for future generations who will have to finish the job. In many ways, what happens at that summit – as well as at COP21 climate negotiations in Paris in December – will help determine whether the SDGs represent more than just wishful thinking. The SDGs pledged to leave no one behind. But unless world leaders step up in Istanbul, that pledge will ring hollow. Why is the WHS so important? Because it will address directly the growing number of people living in the most desperate circumstances imaginable – including families fleeing their countries due to war, conflict, natural disaster, political persecution or extreme poverty – as well as millions of other families left behind in these fragile states to fend for themselves. The recent surge in refugee flows into Europe serves as a stark reminder that the world is witnessing the greatest displacement crisis since the end of World War II, with 60 million people – one in every people – having been forcibly displaced. Because of the scale of response required, governments and humanitarian agencies alike face a widening gap between the leadership attention and available resources on the one hand, and the vast needs of those affected by conflict, on the other. While some of the new SDG goals and targets speak to aspects of humanitarian crises, successful implementation of the SDGs requires major changes in how we go about humanitarian work and how we link humanitarian activities with long-term development. For this reason, the U. Secretary-General has called for the WHS to chart a visionary and ambitious way forward. Given the level of humanitarian distress we see around the world, it is essential that President Obama and other world leaders do not waste this opportunity. One major marker of success for the WHS will be how well it addresses the needs of children, who are often the most vulnerable. Too often, in fact, the views of parents and children who are most affected are ignored. Consider the issue of educating children in emergencies. As many studies show, parents and children are well aware that school is the key to their protection and future, yet currently, education is one of the lowest funded sectors of humanitarian aid, receiving less than 2 percent of funding and leaving In addition, child protection has also been woefully underfunded, with many projects receiving less than half of their funding requests. Another marker for a successful summit will be the extent to which the humanitarian system empowers national and local actors to be the main architects of action. Just as country ownership has been embraced as a guiding star for development work, so too must the humanitarian system reform its way of working to put national and local actors – both government and civil society – at the center of its responses wherever possible. Too often local actors are treated as contractors by donors and international agencies. Between and , less than 2 percent of humanitarian funding was channeled through local and national nongovernmental agencies – even though local actors are often better equipped to overcome obstacles and stretch resources. Besides focusing more deliberately on the needs of children in crisis, we also recommend increasing the amount for humanitarian aid channeled through local and national organizations in order to grow their capacity in crisis-prone countries. Both items should be at the top of the humanitarian summit agenda for increased leadership, attention and resources. The Obama administration has made the Paris summit on climate change a top priority and has placed less emphasis on the humanitarian summit; this now merits increased attention. Both provide huge opportunities for U.

**Chapter 3 : Economic diversification: The road to sustainable development**

*Since , Sustainable Seattle, a volunteer network and civic forum, has held open public meetings to examine key issues of sustainable development and to develop a set of indicators that can be used to assess progress.*

The ending of the Cold War, the emergence of a global economy, continuing population growth, and the development of advanced technologies are changing the world in fundamental ways. These changing realities require us to adopt completely new approaches to economic, environmental, and social issues if we are to ensure a sustainable future for ourselves and our children. The United States and its international partners have begun to respond by examining the steps they must take to "meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, , p. It is already clear that true success will depend on our ability to build global partnerships and to draw upon the collective ingenuity, resources, and energy of all sectors of society. Since UNCED, more than countries have established national councils on sustainable development or other institutional mechanisms for developing policy recommendations or monitoring progress toward sustainability. We have had the honor and privilege of serving as co-chairs of the U. This Council was established by President William J. Clinton in June with a mandate to develop policy recommendations on steps the United States could take to realize sustainable development. The Council has a unique membership with approximately one-third of its members from industry, one-third of its members from government, and the remaining third of its members from environmental, civil rights, and Native American organizations. Over the past four years, the Council has examined a wide range of issues such as energy and transportation, eco-efficiency, sustainable agriculture, natural resources, sustainable communities, population and consumption, and education. In order to engage citizens from across the country in its discussions, the Council held four of its meetings outside of Washington, D. In March , the Council presented its first set of recommendations to President Clinton in the report, *Sustainable America*: In January , the Council completed its second report, *Building on Consensus: A Progress Report on Sustainable America*. At its most recent meeting in December , Vice President Al Gore asked the Council to continue its efforts over the next several years. The Council looks forward to the next phase of its work and will continue to forge consensus on policy, disseminate information, foster and report on implementation activities, and evaluate progress. The Council continues to receive a warm welcome as it carries the message of sustainability to communities across the country. We have been inspired and encouraged by the enthusiasm and commitment of individuals and organizations who are working to make the vision of sustainable development a reality. We have seen clear evidence that environmental, economic, and social goals are indeed compatible; and we have come to believe that one goal can not be pursued at the expense of the others. This document describes a small sample of the sustainability efforts we have encountered. This sample is by no means comprehensive and many other examples could have been included. The chapters are organized according to sector--business; nongovernmental organizations and academic institutions; federal agencies; and regions, states, and localities. This categorization is somewhat artificial, since many of the efforts involve partnerships. In fact, the very nature of sustainable development means that success will ultimately depend on interdisciplinary approaches and multi-stakeholder participation. Additional examples and information about sustainable development in the United States can be found in the Council reports mentioned above and in the United States Country Profile. We sincerely believe that sustainable development is beginning to take hold in the United States, and that we are indeed on the right path. At the same time, we know that both the public and private sectors must do much more if the United States is to fulfill the commitments it made at UNCED five years ago. We still have much to learn, but by highlighting a few of the sustainability efforts underway in the United States, we hope to make a positive contribution to international discussions and collaboration in the pursuit of a brighter, more sustainable future. As the Council defined its principles and goals and discussed the conditions that would be necessary to achieve them, it became clear that economic progress and environmental protection must go hand in hand. Today, many businesses are demonstrating that environmentally-sound business

practices can make good economic sense. They are improving product quality and production efficiency, reducing energy needs, and minimizing the costs associated with pollution. And the pulp and paper industry produces seven times as much paper per ton of water pollution as it did before the Clean Water Act was passed in 1972. These efficiency gains have greatly improved overall productivity while also reducing the impacts of pollution on human health, the environment, and natural resources. Dow Chemical Company has found that voluntary projects to improve environmental performance are often more cost-effective over the long term than actions required by legislation and regulation. Dow is participating in a number of voluntary initiatives in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Australia, and has found these cooperative efforts to be quite valuable. The Council encountered a number of specific industry efforts to improve both environmental performance and economic productivity. Some industry efforts focus on extending product responsibility to minimize the negative environmental impacts of products throughout their life cycles and the entire chain of commerce. A Progress Report on Sustainable America, 1997, p. 10. Still others are aimed at developing environmentally sound technologies to meet societal needs in the 21st century. Extended Product Responsibility As defined by the Council, Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) stresses the idea of shared responsibility--among suppliers, manufacturers, and consumers--for reducing the environmental impacts of products throughout their life cycles. EPR encompasses any or all steps in the process from the use and distribution of raw materials, to the design and manufacture of products, to the use and disposal of those products. The Council has stated that "The greatest responsibility for EPR rests with those throughout the chain of commerce. Though EPR is not yet a standard way of doing business in the United States, we are optimistic that the concept and practices of EPR will continue to spread. On October 1, 1997, the Council and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the following are just a few of the examples that were presented during that meeting. The Evergreen Program One approach that manufacturers can take to EPR is to assume responsibility for a product through the end of its useful life and to provide a traditional product as part of a customer service package. Through this program, commercial and institutional customers lease the services of replaceable carpet tiles functionality, color, design, and aesthetics, without having to take responsibility for disposal when they become worn. Instead of buying and replacing entire flooring systems every few years, customers prolong the life of the flooring by replacing individual tiles as needed. The Program provides a complete service package that includes design layouts, product selection, carpet, access flooring, furniture lifting, installation, ongoing maintenance, and ultimate removal for reclamation or recycling. Interface Flooring Systems assumes responsibility for the on-site condition of the carpet and for its eventual disposal and re-use in ways that do not harm the environment. Through the Evergreen Program, Interface is drastically de-materializing its industrial process, while also saving customers money and protecting the environment. Recycled Urban Wood Another approach to EPR is to reclaim waste products and recycle them as inputs to the production process. For example, Georgia-Pacific Corporation is recovering, processing, and recycling urban wood waste at its particleboard production plant in Martell, California. In California, the U.S. This fiber supply has been the primary resource for producing particleboard at the Martell plant. To augment the supply, Georgia-Pacific has reached agreements with recycling companies in the area to purchase the wood they recover from commercial and general urban solid wastes. These agreements will be beneficial not only to Georgia-Pacific and the recycling companies, but also to local governments, which have been required by the state of California to achieve a 50 percent reduction in solid wastes by the year 2000. This use of waste products as inputs for the manufacturing process is helping Georgia-Pacific reduce the costs of its final products and achieve its sustainability goals. America Recycles Aerosols Another example of recovering and utilizing wastes is the "America Recycles Aerosols" program, initiated by S. Nearly 17,000 communities across the United States collect steel cans as part of their recycling programs, but steel aerosol cans are often not included. By recycling the 3 billion aerosols produced annually in the United States, we could potentially build 100,000 cars and save the energy-equivalency of 5 million barrels of oil. Concerns about perceived worker safety during the recycling process had previously prevented some communities from including empty aerosol cans in household residential recycling programs. To address these concerns, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (CSMA) and its partners commissioned the Factory Mutual Research Corporation to conduct additional research which confirmed that aerosol containers discarded for recycling can be handled safely.

Educational and technical partners in the America Recycles Aerosols program conducted a multi-faceted campaign to educate and assist communities in recycling aerosol cans. This campaign included Keep America Beautiful, the U. As a result of this effort, more than million Americans in local and statewide programs e. For every pound of steel recycled, BTUs of energy are conserved; and for every ton of steel recycled, pounds of iron ore, pounds of coal, and 40 pounds of limestone are saved. In addition, communities avoid the costs of needlessly landfilling aerosol cans and increase revenues from the sale of recyclables, with no increases in the cost of final products. Vehicle Recycling Partnership Other companies are approaching EPR by developing new institutional relationships throughout the chain of commerce. This Partnership involves U. As a frame of reference, the current U. A primary objective of VRP is to reduce the contribution of this automotive shredder residue to municipal solid waste landfills. The VRP has established a research center, the Vehicle Recycling Development Center, in Highland Park, Michigan, where the partners are conducting joint research and development on the technologies and infrastructure needed to recycle and properly dispose of scrapped automobiles. In addition, the VRP is supporting vehicle recycling research at a number of universities and research institutes. The VRP has already resulted in design changes by the three big auto makers e. It will continue to strengthen the market-driven recycling infrastructure and to reduce the environmental impacts of end-of-life vehicles. Asset Recycle Management In , the Xerox Corporation initiated a corporate-wide program to minimize the environmental impacts of its products at all stages of the product life cycle. The overall goal of the Asset Recycle Management Program is to eliminate the disposition of materials to landfills by designing waste-free, high quality products with minimal environmental impacts. Xerox has adopted several strategies for implementing the Program: Since implementing the Asset Recycle Management Program, Xerox has initiated efforts to limit the use of production materials to those that are recyclable and recycled thermoplastics and metals. It has also begun to emboss plastic parts with recycling symbols and to mark engineering drawings with remanufacturing codes to expedite processing. In , 60 percent of the Xerox cartridges sold around the world were recycled, preventing the need to discard tons of materials in landfills. Between and , Xerox achieved a 45 percent reduction in solid wastes for its 17 largest sites. Xerox is continuing to demon strate that EPR can be good for business and for the environment. Charge Up to Recycle! Used Ni-Cd batteries are a principal source of the toxic heavy metal cadmium in the solid waste stream, and the program is designed to reduce environmental risk and conserve natural resources. The program is funded by over 20 companies worldwide that manufacture rechargeable batteries for sale in North America. Batteries are collected from all market sectors, including businesses, government agencies, institutions, and consumers. The "Charge Up to Recycle! By the year , RBRC hopes to achieve a percent collection rate and a greater than 70 percent r eycling rate. Other Business Efforts Many other businesses across the United States are taking steps to implement practices and policies that support sustainable development. In addition to extended product responsibility, these efforts involve reducing the consumption of raw materials, improving the efficiency of production processes, conserving energy, and reducing pollution, while also improving product quality and services. It involves two parallel activities. First, a third-party pollution prevention auditor will work with Dow employees to identify and evaluate pollution prevention opportunities. The results of the audit and the NRDC outreach efforts will then be discussed with Dow to determine which pollution prevention opportunities identified by the auditor can be implemented to respond to the environmental priorities identified by the local community. Studies such as this are paving the way toward enhanced communication and collaboration among industry, environmental organizations, and local communities. By breaking down traditional adversarial relationships and building new levels of trust, we can create a solid foundation for addressing the challenges of sustainable development. Energy Efficiency Energy efficiency programs are an important component of strategies to reduce the consumption of and damage to existing natural resources, while also allowing the economy to grow. These programs increase customer awareness of how to use energy wisely and facilitate wise energy use by increasing the distribution of energy-efficient technologies.

**Chapter 4 : The Road to Sustainable Development: A Snapshot**

*BÄ,,RBEL KOFLER AND NINA NETZER (EDS.) | ON THE ROAD TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 3 Climate change and development policy cannot be considered in isolation from one another Efficient and.*

Download The road to sustainable development in South Africa is complex and often difficult, and is further exacerbated by human activities such as extractive mining, a key contributor to climate change. These devastating impacts on our landscapes come not only from deficiencies in mining legislation, but also through the interpretation and application of existing legislation. Although South Africa is a signatory to many important international convention such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change , the country is still heavily dependent on coal and the rate of coal mining is showing no signs of slowing down. Currently, almost a third of the 1. Advertisement Grasslands, which cover a third of our country, are also vital for crop food production, foraging for livestock and game farming, and tourism and recreation amongst other things. Most importantly, the Enkangala Grasslands are a critical water source area, giving rise to the Vaal, Thukela and Pongola rivers. Unless we are able to strategically secure these vital water source areas and limit the encroachment of mining and prospecting activities, the path to sustainable development may well be out of reach. Thus, the extraction of mineral resources in a sustainable manner brings us to the critically important role of environmental assessment practitioners in the mining sector. EAPs are there to guide applicants and mining companies through the application processes, advising of risks to the applicant while highlighting risks to the environment, raising concerns to relevant authorities and ensuring compliance with law and best practice biodiversity information. During the Budget Speech for the Department of Mineral Resources to the National Assembly, the then minister Susan Shabangu spoke of the need to streamline licensing processes to ensure compliance by right holders with the various pieces of legislation, create certainty in the regulatory framework, expedite the licensing process and ultimately strengthen the constitutional imperative of security of tenure. An important stride towards the promotion of responsible mining was the May launch of the Mining and Biodiversity Guideline for use by EAPs when conducting environmental assessments. It was jointly endorsed and released by the Department of Mineral Resources together with Department of Environmental Affairs. While the guidelines hold no legal standing, they provide pointers to existing biodiversity information and tools and how they can be used to integrate biodiversity considerations at every stage of the mining lifecycle. The report called on government to mitigate, manage and monitor the impacts of the mining sector in order to protect our valuable water resources. It stated that sustainable economic development, water and food security required intervention at the highest levels to determine where coal mining, water and food provisioning needed to be prioritised Some of the findings included high levels of variation with regard to the quality of environmental management plans as well as qualifications and experience of the environmental assessment practitioners responsible for the compilation of these vital EMPs. The report said EAPs should be held responsible for the quality of their work, highlighting the need for peer review by external sources or completion of the EMP by external experts. One of the concerns raised by WWF at the outset of the development of the biodiversity guidelines was that, although a useful tool, it would not enjoy optimal implementation unless adopted as policy by decision-makers. Adoption as policy even at a regional level would go a long way to ensuring better uptake, implementation and overall mainstreaming. If EAPs were adequately considering the relevant spatial data at their disposal, the question is raised as to why mining and prospecting applications within sensitive water production and biologically diverse areas are still being pursued at their current rate? Angus Burn is Programme Manager:

**Chapter 5 : The road to sustainable development is through responsible mining**

*on the road to sustainable development - focus on selected post goals in finland and beyond. no hunger 4 tiina huvio coordinator, finnish agri-agency for food.*

Can Diversification Drive Sustainability? Evaluating Economic Diversification Three key findings were established during the analysis of economic diversification. Gross Domestic Product GDP should be distributed across sectors Economic concentration and diversification was assessed by analyzing whether GDP was distributed across a wide variety of economic sectors - or across a few. Growth in non-oil sectors reflects spillover effects from increased oil receipts and subsequent record-high inflows of capital. An economy therefore with a strong foundation in export helps insulate against unexpected changes in the domestic economy and insulates against volatility of oil and gas prices and the subsequent knock-on effects. Concentration is not inevitable in hydrocarbon-rich economies Many GCC economies, especially larger ones, have been susceptible to such changes in oil prices. In KSA, GDP growth has been driven by the oil and gas sector, but has varied over the years due to oil price changes and shocks. Growth in non-oil sectors has also varied due to fluctuations in oil prices. Being hydrocarbon-rich does not predestine economic concentration. Sustained, robust policies focused on diversification can make large differences in an economy, and nations rich in any single commodity must be particularly attentive to the issue of diversification to avoid a natural tendency toward economic concentration. Labor distribution should support growth Employment distribution generally reflects and shapes GDP distribution across sectors. In the GCC, employment is distributed unevenly, compared to G7 and transformation economies with employment balanced across a variety of profitable sectors. Evaluating Economic Sustainability Measuring the relationship between economic diversification and sustainability highlighted a statistically significant relationship between the two. A collection of analyses measuring productivity and competitiveness and the relation of economic volatility to concentration, employment, and economic performance, resulted in a number of key findings: Labor and capital productivity are key measures of sustainable economic development. Underperformance is persistent across GCC economies and productive sectors. Even in the oil and gas sector, GCC output per employee remains low, suggesting inefficiencies, or less-than-ideal production processes. The achieved gains in labor and capital productivities have mostly been visible in the oil and gas sectors and limited in others. High economic concentration leads to volatile growth and fluctuating economic cycles High economic concentration makes an economy vulnerable to events like price changes in the dominant commodity. Price shocks have resulted in fluctuating business cycles, as economies respond to rises and dips in the price of oil and the spillover of volatility from oil to non-oil sectors. High volatility causes frequent unemployment, resulting in high structural unemployment rates - i. Workers with particular knowledge and skill sets cannot easily be moved to different sectors of the economy. Volatility in non-oil sectors in the GCC region has decreased over time. Growth volatility in the GCC however, remains high. External trade helps reduce economic volatility Pervasive volatility can be decreased with the development and diversification of high value-added exports of goods and services, especially for economies based on a single commodity. For GCC economies, any increase in growth inherently increases economic risk -rather than economic reward. Diversification is a critical component of a sustainable economy How can economies that have relied on the export of a single commodity reduce volatility and achieve sustainability? Is economic diversification a key part of accomplishing this? The results revealed a clear link between economic diversification and sustainable development. Nations - like those in the GCC with a high concentration ratio - suffer from higher growth volatility than G7 or transformation nations. Nations with a high diversification quotient like Norway, South Korea, and Ireland enjoy a high Sharpe ratio - a high economic return per unit of volatility. Regression estimators in the analysis are significant. Many of these are difficult for policymakers to directly influence, while economic diversification is measurable, monitorable, and a critical component of a sustainable economy. Hydrocarbon-rich nations are not necessarily doomed to poor economic diversification - as shown by the paragon economies of Norway and to a certain extent Canada. Policymakers must focus on economic

diversification when creating development agendas, and must rigorously measure and monitor economic diversity in evaluating the success of their policies. Specifically, policymakers should pursue the following courses: Stakeholders should incentivize injection of labor and capital into productive economic sectors, as well as the development of new knowledge and technology. Innovation allows economies to create high economic value from almost nothing as a starting point. These steps will help policymakers create long-term, sustainable growth in their economies - to help ensure stability and a high standard of living for their nations.

### Chapter 6 : Harnessing the power of sustainability reporting in Africa: on the road to sustainable development

*The road to sustainable development I'll start with a disclaimer. Until very recently as a policy lead of an anti-human trafficking and safe migration project in Southeast Asia my policy world's only guiding stars were children's rights and anti-trafficking conventions and, to some extent, the new and emerging policy making demonstrated.*

### Chapter 7 : The road to - sustainable development for the 21st century (English) | The World Bank

*the rOaD tO SuStaiNablE DEvElOpMEnt heavily invested in oil and gas, face a particularly daunting challenge in diversifying; consequently, it was.*

### Chapter 8 : The road to sustainable development | Terre des Hommes

*Human Capital in Egypt: The Road to Sustainable Development [Magda Kandil] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Although Egypt has made significant progress toward reviving economic growth, unemployment remains persistently high and a substantial rise in job opportunities is still needed to absorb the increasingly expanding labor force.*